



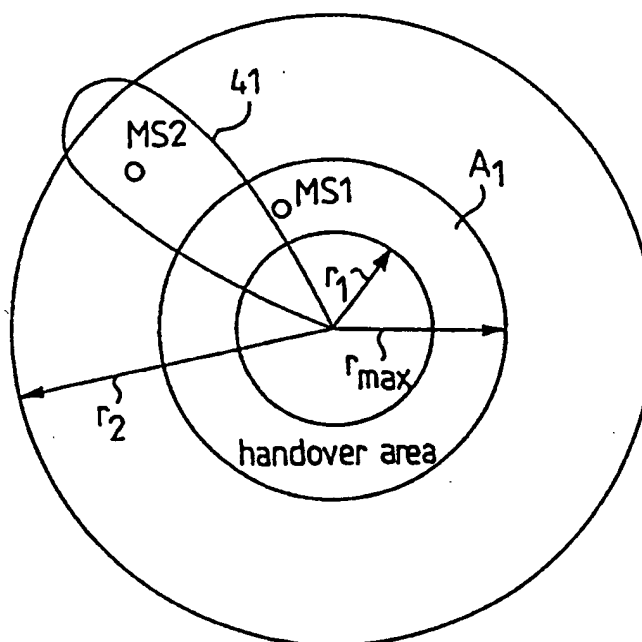
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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(21) International Application Number: PCT/FI94/00302 (22) International Filing Date: 30 June 1994 (30.06.94) (30) Priority Data: 933092 5 July 1993 (05.07.93) FI (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): NOKIA TELECOMMUNICATIONS OY [FI/FI]; Mäkkylän puisto tie 1, FIN-02600 Espoo (FI). (72) Inventor; and (75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): SUONVIERI, Jukka [FI/FI]; Kotikuusentie 2 C 2, FIN-90240 Oulu (FI). (74) Agent: OY KOLSTER AB; Iso Roobertinkatu 23, P.O. Box 148, FIN-00121 Helsinki (FI).		(81) Designated States: AU, CN, DE, GB, JP, NO, US, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE). Published <i>With international search report.</i> <i>In English translation (filed in Finnish).</i>

(54) Title: TIME DIVISION MULTIPLE ACCESS RADIO SYSTEM, METHOD FOR INTRACELL CAPACITY ALLOCATION, AND METHOD FOR PERFORMING AN INTRA-CELL HANDOVER

(57) Abstract

The invention relates to digital time division multiple access (TDMA) radio systems, local intracell capacity allocation in such a radio system, and an intracell handover in such a radio system. In the TDMA radio system, the transmission time of a mobile station (MS1, MS2) is advanced in relation to the base station (BTS1, BTS2) of the cell (C1, C2) by a timing advance which compensates for the transmission delay caused by the distance between the base station and the mobile station. The invention utilizes this timing advance in such a manner that part of the radio capacity of a cell serves only within a given timing advance range and thereby mobile stations located within a given area of the cell.



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Time division multiple access radio system, method for intracell capacity allocation, and method for performing an intra-cell handover.

5 The invention relates to digital time division multiple access (TDMA) radio systems, local intracell capacity allocation in such a radio system, and an intracell handover in such a radio system.

10 In digital Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA) radio systems, a plurality of mobile radio stations may utilize the same radio channel on a time division basis for communication with the base station. Communication on the radio channel takes place in a number of successive time slots, e.g. 8 time slots, allocated to the
15 users as required. A mobile radio station is synchronized with a signal from the base station, and it transmits in accordance with this sync so that the signal from the mobile station is received at the base station in a time slot allocated for this particular
20 mobile station. Mobile stations, however, may be located at different distances from the base station, whereby the propagation delay caused by this distance has to be taken into account in the synchronization of the timing of transmission of each mobile station with the base
25 station so that the signal will be received at the base station in the right time slot. For this purpose, the base station measures the time difference between its own transmission and the transmission received from the mobile station, on the basis of which it defines a
30 suitable timing advance for the mobile station. The mobile station uses this timing advance to advance the time of its transmission relative to a basic time instant defined by the sync received from the base station. Various intrasystem features limit the timing
35 advance to a certain maximum. This maximum of the timing

advance, in turn, dictates the maximum cell size that the base station of the system is able to serve. In the pan-European mobile radio system GSM (Global System for Mobile Communication), for instance, the timing advance
5 may vary in the range between 0 and 233 μ s, which means a cell size with a maximum radius of 35 km.

In general, a cell in a radio system offers the same level of service within the area of the entire cell. In some cases, however, it may be necessary to
10 allocate part of the radio capacity of the cell, either permanently or temporarily, merely to a certain area within the cell. It may be necessary to concentrate the capacity temporarily, for instance in cases of emergency or catastrophe, or at peak hours of an important traffic
15 area (e.g. an airport). There have previously been attempts to allocate intracell radio capacity to some extent by the use of a sectorized cell and directional antennas, but these means do not allow the capacity to be allocated to a certain geographical object in a
20 sufficiently flexible, efficient and accurate manner.

An object of the present invention is to allow the radio capacity of a cell to be efficiently, flexibly and accurately allocated to a desired area within the cell.

25 These and other advantages are achieved with the method of the invention for local intracell capacity allocation in a time division multiple access (TDMA) radio system where the transmission time of a mobile station is advanced in relation to the base station of
30 the cell by a timing advance which compensates for the transmission delay caused by the distance between the base station and the mobile station. The method is characterized by allocating part of the radio capacity of the cell to serve only within a given timing advance

range and thereby mobile stations located within a given area of the cell.

Another aspect of the invention is a time division multiple access (TDMA) radio system where the transmission time of a mobile station is advanced in relation to the base station of the cell by a timing advance which compensates for the transmission delay caused by the distance between the base station and the mobile station. The system according to the invention is characterized in that part of the radio capacity of the cell serves only within a given timing advance range and thereby mobile stations located within a given area of the cell.

The present invention utilizes the timing advance of TDMA radio systems in such a manner that at least part of the radio capacity of a cell is allocated merely to a given timing advance range and thereby to a given geographical object or area within the cell. When a connection to a mobile station is set up, the radio system checks the timing advance value assigned to the mobile station. Locally allocated radio capacity will be allocated to the mobile station only if the checking shows that the timing advance value of the mobile station is within said timing advance range. If the timing advance value does not fall within the timing advance range, other radio capacity of the cell will be allocated to the mobile station if there is any available. In other words, mobile stations within a given area of the cell are prioritized so that in the case of congestion, they will be served with certainty or at least with a higher probability than mobile stations located elsewhere in the cell. In the event of a catastrophe, this may, for instance, signify almost complete blocking of service in all other areas.

Capacity allocation according to the invention on the basis of a timing advance is very simple to embody in the existing systems. In addition, the allocation can be rapidly and flexibly adapted to each situation simply by changing the limits set for the timing advance. By means of the timing advance, the capacity can be allocated very accurately to mobile stations located at a certain distance from the base station. When a directional antenna is used, the service area can, moreover, be very accurately defined even in the lateral direction in the cell.

A further object of the invention is a method for performing an intracell handover in a time division multiple access (TDMA) radio system where the transmission time of a mobile station is advanced in relation to the base station of the cell by a timing advance which compensates for the transmission delay caused by the distance between the base station and the mobile station. The method is characterized in that the method comprises allocating a first group of traffic channels of the cell to serve only within a first timing advance range and thereby mobile stations located within a first area of the cell, allocating a second group of traffic channels of the cell to serve only within a second timing advance range and thereby mobile stations located within a second area of the cell, the first and the second timing advance ranges overlapping each other, monitoring the timing advance of mobile stations, performing a handover between the first and the second traffic channel group on the basis of the timing advance assigned to the mobile station. An intracell handover between two service areas formed on the basis of the timing advance is performed using the timing advance value assigned to the mobile station MS as the criterion.

In the following, the invention will be described in more detail by means of embodiments with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which

Figure 1 illustrates the GSM radio system,

5 Figure 2 illustrates a base station according to the invention,

Figure 3 illustrates the timing of the base station, and

10 Figure 4 illustrates a cell according to the invention.

The present invention is intended to be applied in any radio network utilizing digital time division multiple access (TDMA) and employing a timing advance to shift the time of transmission of a mobile radio station relative to the time instant set by a sync
15 signal transmitted from the base station in such a way that the timing advance compensates for the transmission delay caused by the distance between the base station and the mobile station, and the transmission of the
20 mobile station is received at the base station in the correct TDMA time slot. The invention is especially suitable for use in the GSM and DCS1800 mobile radio systems.

The GSM (Global System for Mobile Communica-
25 tions) is a pan-European mobile telephone system which is evolving into a world-wide standard. Figure 1 shows the basic structural elements of the GSM system in a simplified manner without a detailed description of their properties or the other parts of the system. For
30 a more accurate description of the GSM system, reference is made to the GSM recommendations and "The GSM System for Mobile Communications" by M. Mouly and M-B. Pautet, Palaiseau, France, 1992, ISBN: 2-9507190-0-7. A mobile exchange MSC switches incoming and outgoing calls. Its
35 functions are similar to those of an exchange in a

public switched telephone network. In addition, the mobile exchange has functions typical of only mobile communications, such as subscriber location management. Mobile stations MS are connected to the exchange MSC by means of base station systems. A base station system comprises a base station controller BSC and base stations BTS. A base station controller BSC is used for controlling a plurality of base stations BTS. The BSC performs, for example, handovers in cases where the handover takes place within the base station or between two base stations controlled by the same BSC. Figure 1 shows a base station system where the base station controller BSC is connected to two base stations BTS1 and BTS2, the radio coverage areas of which form corresponding radio cells C1 and C2. In conventional systems, the capacity of a base station BTS is evenly allocated to serve the entire coverage area of the base station, i.e. the cells C1, C2. To allocate the capacity differently to different areas within the cell has been possible only to a certain extent by the use of a sectorized cell or directional antennas.

The present invention utilizes the timing advance of a mobile station MS for local intracell allocation of radio capacity. Figure 2 illustrates a base station according to the invention in a TDMA radio system. As regards the base station, only parts and functions essential to the understanding of the invention will be described. In addition, the use of the timing advance in the TDMA system will be described.

In Figure 2, a radio transmitter Tx1 and a radio receiver Rx1 form a transceiver fully similar to a conventional base station transceiver in structure and operation. A time slot clock generator 25 and a frame clock generator 26 of the base station generate a time slot clock 25A and a frame clock 26A, respectively, re-

quired for the transceiver. Referring to Figure 3, the TDMA frame period of the transceiver Tx1/Rx1 starts at a time t_0 , defined by the frame clock pulse 26A, and the first time slot of the frame begins at the same time.

5 The following time slots of the frame begin at times t_1 - t_7 , determined by the time slot clock pulses 25A, until a new frame begins at a time t_0 , determined by a new frame clock pulse 26A. In this specific case, one frame thus contains 8 time slots, but the number of time slots

10 may be smaller or greater, e.g. 4, depending on the system. In Figure 3, the time slots are numbered from TS0 to TS7. In the transceiver Tx1/Rx1, operating in a normal way, the frame periods of both the receiver and the transmitter begin at the same time t_0 . Correspond-

15 ingly, the time slots begin at the same times t_0 - t_7 . Time slot numberings, however, differ in that each time slot number occurs on the reception side three time slots later than the respective time slot number on the transmission side.

20 The operation of the transceiver Tx1/Rx1 will be discussed with reference to Figures 2 and 3 while assuming that a mobile radio station MS1 and the transceiver Tx1/Rx1 communicate in the TDMA time slot 2. Under the control of the clock signals 25A and 26A, the

25 transmitter Tx1 starts the transmission of a burst addressed to the mobile station MS1 after the time t_2 . The assembled radio-frequency burst is transmitted via a transmitting antenna 30 to the mobile station MS1 on a carrier F1. The mobile station MS1 receives the burst,

30 is synchronized with the base station on the basis of synchronizing information contained in the burst, and transmits the radio-frequency burst to the base station on a carrier F2 approximately 3 time slots later. The receiver Rx1 receives the burst via a receiving antenna

35 31 in the reception time slot 2 between t_5 and t_6 .

Successful reception requires that the burst received from the mobile station MS1 should fall within the right time slot at the receiver Rx1. However, if the mobile station MS1 is remote from the base station, propagation delays caused by the distance may delay the burst to such an extent that bursts from mobile stations MS using adjacent time slots overlap. For this reason, the transceiver Tx1/Rx1 measures the time difference occurring between the transmissions of the transceiver and the mobile station due to the distance between the base station and the mobile station. On the basis of the measurement, the transceiver calculates a timing advance required for the mobile station for compensating for the propagation delay caused by the distance. The base station signals this timing advance information to the mobile station MS1, which advances its time of transmission from the time determined by the burst received from the base station by the timing advance. In this way, the burst transmitted by the mobile station will reach the base station receiver Rx1 at the right time. Various intrasystem limitations, however, set a maximum value A/D_{MAX} for the timing advance, and this maximum value in turn determines the maximum distance at which the propagation delay can still be compensated for. Figure 2 also shows another transceiver Tx2/Rx2, which is identical with the transceiver Tx1/Rx1 except that it transmits on a carrier F3 and receives on a carrier F4.

The transceiver Tx2/Rx2 is dedicated to serve only mobile stations MS whose timing advance falls within a given range, in the example between A/D_1 and A/D_{MAX} , the widest possible timing advance range being from 0 to A/D_{MAX} . With reference to Figure 4, A/D_{MAX} corresponds to the distance r_2 from the base station and A/D_1 corresponds to the distance r_1 from the base

station. The transceiver Tx2/Rx2 thus serves only those mobile stations which are at a distance of r_1 to r_2 from the base station. Accordingly, Tx2/Rx2 does not serve those mobile stations MS whose timing advance is smaller than A/D_1 and whose distance from the base station is shorter than r_1 . The immediate vicinity of the base station is served by the transceiver Tx1/Rx1, which accepts only those mobile stations which are within the timing advance range of 0 to A/D_2 , i.e. at a distance of 0 to r_3 from the base station. The values are preferably selected in such a way that $A/D_2 > A/D_1$ and $r_3 > r_1$; the service areas of the transceivers Tx1/Rx1 and Tx2/Rx2 thus overlap to some extent, forming a handover area, which allows an interference-free handover within the base station from one transceiver to the other.

In the manner described above, the radio capacity of the base station can be allocated unevenly to different areas of the cell. For instance, the area $r_1 - r_2$ may be allocated 80% of the capacity of the cell, while the area 0 - r_3 is allocated only 20% of the capacity. A cell may also contain several areas of this kind. It is also possible to allocate part of the capacity in a normal manner to the area of the entire cell and only a certain part of the capacity to a more accurately defined area. The system may put these areas to use only at certain peak periods, e.g. according to the time or date, or the load in the network, while at other times the capacity of the entire cell is used in the normal way. The radio system may also dynamically change the timing advance ranges according to the date, time or the load in the network. The above-mentioned adjustments are preferably performed, for example, by the exchange MSC, the base station controller BSC, or the operating and maintenance centre OMC of the network although some of them can also be performed locally at

the base station, for instance by means of the timer function.

Figure 4 shows a circular cell, which is achieved under ideal conditions by an omnidirectional antenna; the use of a directional antenna, in the ideal case, provides a conical or elliptical cell shape. In practice, the cell shapes are less definite due to the topology of the terrain and for other reasons, as is known to those skilled in the art.

The timing advance allows the area, i.e. the distances, for which service is provided to be very accurately defined in the radial direction. If a directional antenna is used, the service area can also be defined in the circumferential direction, as illustrated by a radiation beam 41 in Figure 4. In this case, an intracell service area according to the invention can be very accurately defined according to a desired object, such as an airport.

In the example shown in Figure 2, the transceivers of the base station were dedicated to serve different areas within the cell. In practice this means that given radio channels can be used only in a certain area. Alternatively, it is also possible, however, to assign different time slots, i.e. traffic channels, of one transceiver to different areas within the cell. It may also be advantageous if the allocation of radio channels or traffic channels to different areas can be adjusted according to the time or the load in the same manner as the timing advance ranges of the invention.

In addition to a conventional cell, the invention can also be applied to a so-called extended cell, which is described in the co-pending application entitled "Base station", having the same inventor and applicant as the present application.

When a mobile station MS moves during a call from one service area of the invention to another within a cell, the base station must perform an internal handover. According to the invention, the handover criterion used is the timing advance assigned to the mobile station. For instance, when a mobile station MS located within the service area $r_1 - r_2$ moves in the direction indicated by the arrow A1 to the service area $0 - r_3$, the base station performs a forced intracell handover when the timing advance assigned to the mobile station MS falls below a predetermined value. Correspondingly, when the mobile station MS moves from the service area $0 - r_3$ to the service area $r_1 - r_2$, the base station performs a forced intracell handover when the timing advance assigned to the mobile station MS exceeds a predetermined value. The handover can be controlled by a control unit within the base station, the base station controller BSC or the exchange MSC, depending on the system.

The figures and the description relating to them are intended only to illustrate the present invention. In its details, the methods and radio system according to the invention may be modified within the scope of the appended claims.

Claims

1. A method for local intracell capacity allocation in a time division multiple access (TDMA) radio system where the transmission time of a mobile station is advanced in relation to the base station of the cell by a timing advance which compensates for the transmission delay caused by the distance between the base station and the mobile station, c h a r a c t e r -
i z e d in that the method comprises

allocating part of the radio capacity of the cell to serve only within a given timing advance range and thereby mobile stations located within a given area of the cell.

2. A method according to claim 1, c h a r a c -
t e r i z e d by allocating another part of the radio capacity of the cell to serve only or primarily within another timing advance range and thereby mobile stations located within another area of the cell.

3. A method according to claim 2, c h a r a c -
t e r i z e d in that the first timing advance range and the second timing advance range overlap.

4. A time division multiple access (TDMA) radio system where the transmission time of a mobile station is advanced in relation to the base station of the cell by a timing advance which compensates for the transmission delay caused by the distance between the base station and the mobile station, c h a r a c t e r -
i z e d in that part of the radio capacity of the cell serves only within a given timing advance range and thereby mobile stations located within a given area of the cell.

5. A radio system according to claim 4, c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that another part of the radio capacity of the cell serves only within another

timing advance range and thereby mobile stations located within another area of the cell.

5 6. A radio system according to claim 5, characterized in that the first timing advance range and the second timing advance range overlap.

10 7. A method for performing an intracell handover in a time division multiple access (TDMA) radio system where the transmission time of a mobile station is advanced in relation to the base station of the cell by a timing advance which compensates for the transmission delay caused by the distance between the base station and the mobile station, characterized in that the method comprises

15 allocating a first group of traffic channels of the cell to serve only within a first timing advance range and thereby mobile stations located within a first area of the cell,

20 allocating a second group of traffic channels of the cell to serve only within a second timing advance range and thereby mobile stations located within a second area of the cell, the first and the second timing advance ranges overlapping each other,

25 monitoring the timing advance of mobile stations,

 performing a handover between the first and the second traffic channel group on the basis of the timing advance assigned to the mobile station.

30 8. A method according to claim 7, characterized by performing a handover from the first traffic channel group to the second traffic channel group when the timing advance of a mobile station located within the service area of the first traffic channel group exceeds a predetermined value.

9. A method according to claim 7 or 8,
c h a r a c t e r i z e d by performing a handover from
the second traffic channel group to the first traffic
channel group when the timing advance of a mobile
station located within the area of the second traffic
channel group falls below a predetermined value.

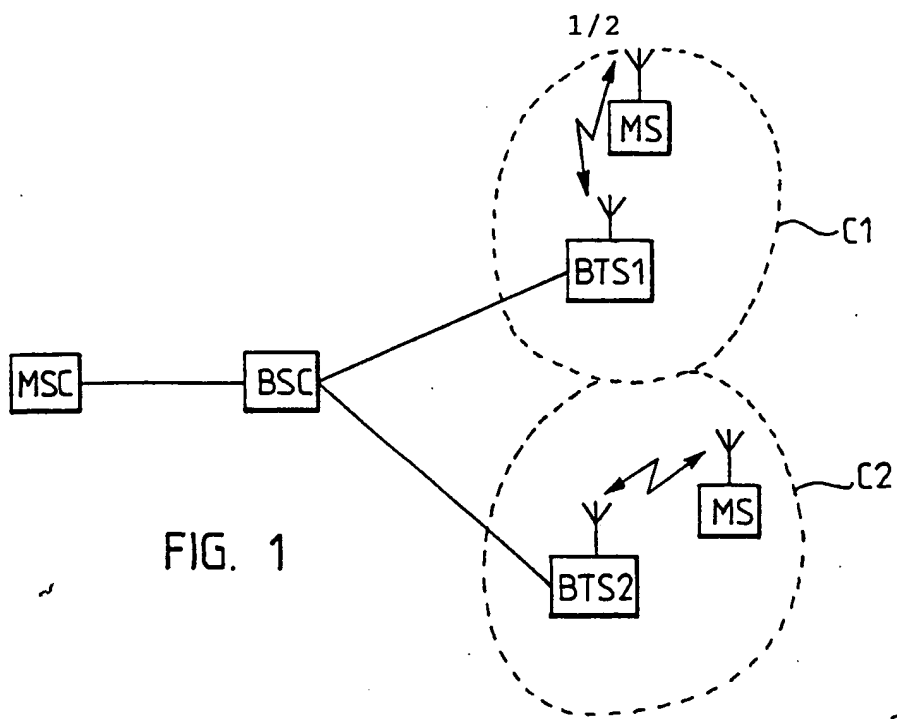


FIG. 1

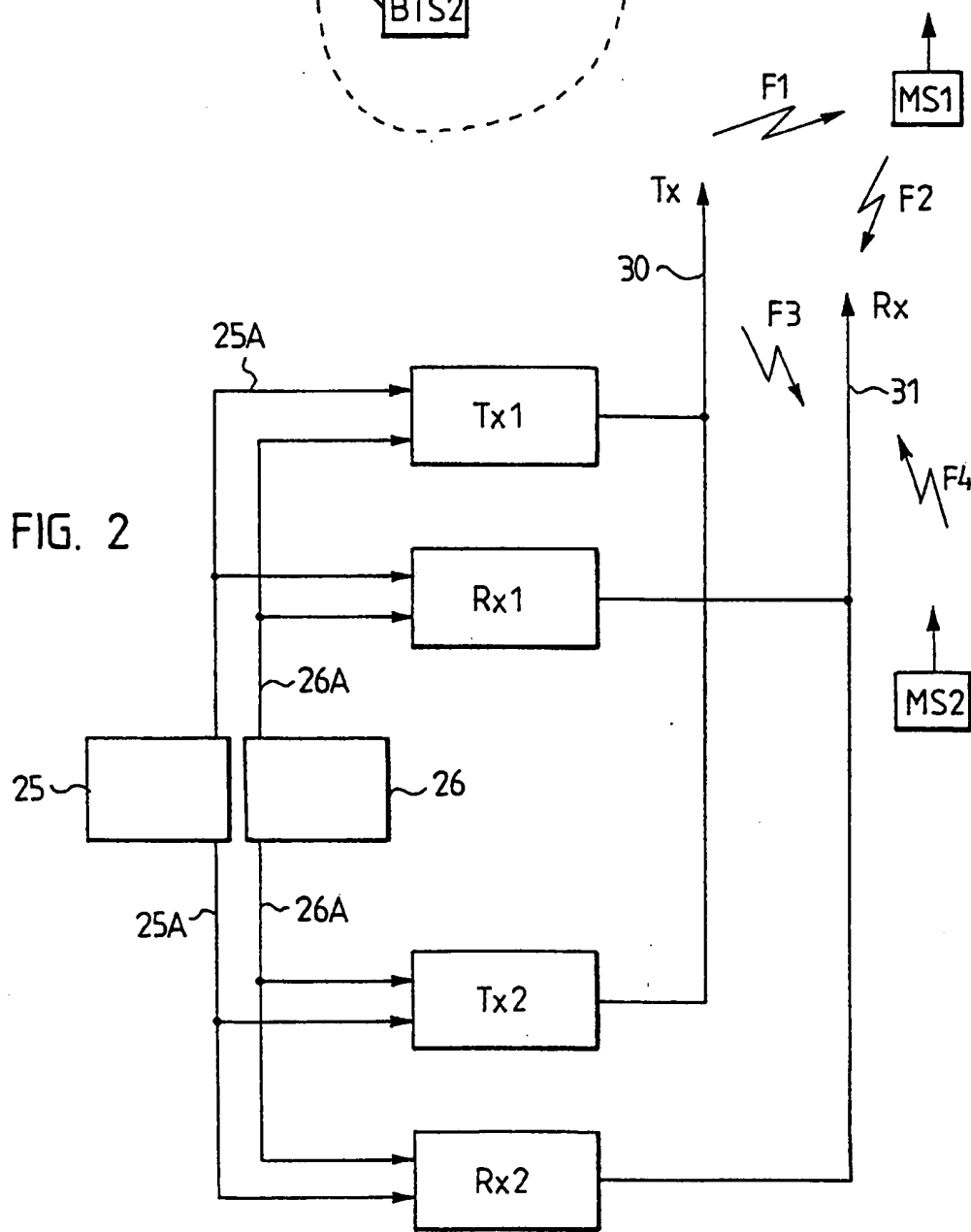


FIG. 2

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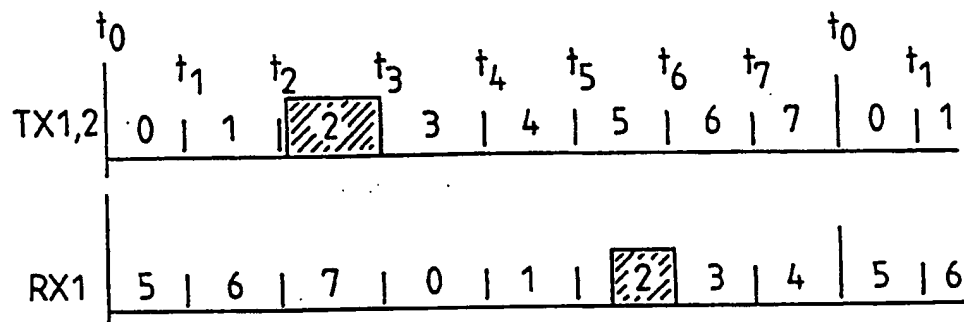


FIG. 3

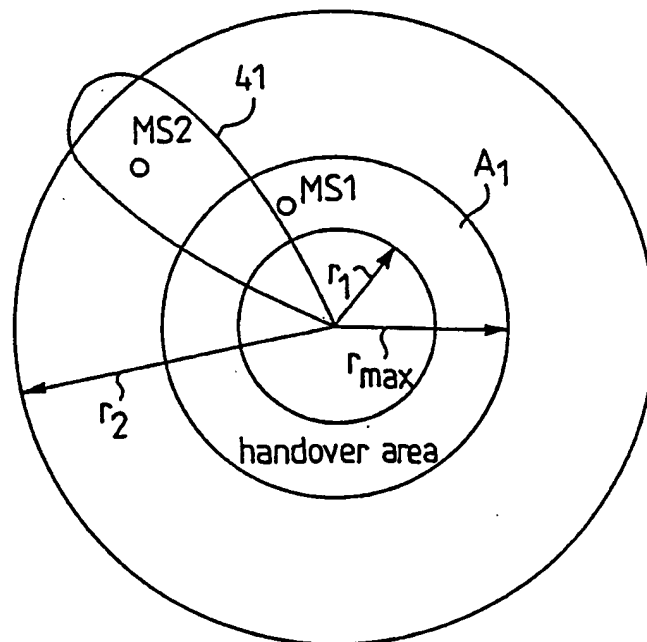


FIG. 4

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/FI 94/00302

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER		
IPC 6: H04Q 7/30, H04B 7/26, H04Q 7/38 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)		
IPC 6: H04B, H04Q		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
P,X	EP, A2, 0564 429 (TELEFONAKTIEBOLAGET LM ERICSSON), 6 October 1993 (06.10.93), column 7, line 20 - line 45; column 5, line 12 - line 54	1,4
P,Y	--	7
Y	EP, A1, 0295227 (TELEFONAKTIEBOLAGET LM ERICSSON), 14 December 1988 (14.12.88), column 3, line 60 - column 4, line 34, abstract	7
A	--	2,3,5,6,8,9
A	WO, A1, 9202105 (BRITISH TELECOMMUNICATIONS PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY), 6 February 1992 (06.02.92), page 2, line 18 - page 3, line 32	7-9
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
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C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP, A1, 0186229 (N.V. PHILIPS' GLOEILAMPENFABRIEKEN), 2 July 1986 (02.07.86), page 5, line 16 - line 20; page 1, line 25 - page 2, line 5, abstract -----	1-7

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on patent family members

01/10/94

International application No.

PCT/FI 94/00302

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP-A2- 0564 429	06/10/93	NONE	
EP-A1- 0295227	14/12/88	DE-A- 3868701 SE-B,C- 455750	09/04/92 01/08/88
WO-A1- 9202105	06/02/92	AU-A- 8230191 CA-A- 2087842 EP-A- 0540611 GB-A,B- 2263608 JP-T- 6501347	18/02/92 26/01/92 12/05/93 28/07/93 10/02/94
EP-A1- 0186229	02/07/86	AU-A- 5120185 DE-A- 3445789 JP-A- 61144935	19/06/86 19/06/86 02/07/86